The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,043.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 6 and Re. 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	„	2 8
Third do.	„	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2½ As.

Agate, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2 „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences : each—two rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. Hillcoat, as above, on SATURDAY, the 9th February 1878.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 31st January 1878, and on TUESDAY, the 5th February for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. Lind, on SATURDAY, the 2nd February 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimulipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports or transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on THURSDAY, the 7th February 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Doherty, on TUESDAY, the 5th February 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 7th February 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM TO ADEN, ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSI-BEH, MAJUNGA, AND MOZAMBIQUE, *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,130 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander J. Sharp, as above on THURSDAY, the 7th February 1878, at 5 a.m.

The vessel can carry Passengers and Cargo for Port Natal, Cape Town, &c., for transference to the Union Steam Ship Company's Steamer at Zanzibar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

28th January, 1878.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *via* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class,	2nd Class,	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	35	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 30th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
Bombay, January 1, 1878. No. 2, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE
S. S. TYRIAN,
BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT,
VIA SUEZ CANAL,
SAILING 20TH FEBRUARY.

THE above Steamer has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

Passage Money.....Rs. 400.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 31st January 1878. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND BOMBAY,

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2,377	424	...February 16
ITALIA	2,349	424	...March 16
OLYMPIA	2,730	444	 30
INDIA	2,389	500	...April 13

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy luggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Agents, HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, November 15, 1877. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
— BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	4th Feb.
(s) DECCAN	3429	850	J. D. Gaby	11th do.
— RANGOON	2623	500	E. V. Stead	18th do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	4th Mar.
(s) MONGOLIA	2813	530	A. Coleman	11th do.
— VENETIA	2726	400	W. B. Andrews	18th do.
(s) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	25th do.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 7th January 1878. Superintendent.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	5th Feb.
GEELONG	1835	300	C. Fraser	19th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 7th January 1878. Superintendent.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	1st Mar.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 7th January 1878. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)	Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton	„ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "ANCHOR" LINE

are available at the following rates :—
BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800
BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 700

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "HALL" LINE

are available as follows :—
BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain F. Targarten, will sail about the 20th February and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain Brand, on the 6th March,
and by the
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain T. Collin, on the 20th March,
and by the
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Bargage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

LIVERPOOL OR LONDON, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. Pearson, Commander.
TO SAIL 10TH APRIL, POSITIVELY.

THIS well-known and magnificent Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a saloon built on deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE..... Rs. 500

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 11, 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates :—

Vessels.	Capt.	Dist. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	400	on 5th Feb. 1878.
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 24th Feb. 1879.
S.S. ETTORE	C. Lazarich	3593	400	on 25th Mar. 1878.
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Raguin	4211	250	on 25th Apr. 1878.

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free lug gage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI.
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, November 21, 1877.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. VESPASIAN, Captain Alexander, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to PAY FREIGHT, and send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDER for our inspection and counter-signature, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No claim for damage or short delivery will be admitted, under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Bombay, 28th January 1878. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 2ND FEB., 1878.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY OF THE GREAT ENGLISH TRAGEDIAN,
MR. B. FAIRCLOUGH,
IN HIS WORLD-RENOWNED IMPERSONATION,
OTHELLO.
(THE MOOR OF VENICE.)
CAST OF CHARACTERS.

OTHELLO	MR. FAIRCLOUGH.
Brabantio	„ H. Vernon.
Gratiano	„ A. Plampton.
Cassio	„ M. Comerford.
Iago	„ J. Batson.
Roderigo	„ J. Morris.
Duke of Venice	„ S. Phelps.
Montano	„ T. Andow.
Lodovico	„ G. Di Lon.
Julio	„ Smythe.
Emilia	„ Mrs. H. Vernon.
DESDEMONA	„ Miss ELCIA MAY

DURING THE EVENING
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
WILL PERFORM
"MISERERE SCENE FROM 'IL TROVATORE'"..GOTTSCHALK
AND
"ERIN"..... SIR JULIUS BENEDICT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1-8
Pit	„ 1

Doors open at 8.30 ; performance to commence at 9 sharp.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

The Theatre grounds will be brilliantly illuminated on this occasion.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT,
SAILING ABOUT FEBRUARY 13,
S. S. CITY OF POONAH,
2,283 Tons.

THIS magnificent and well-known Steamer (formerly on the Calcutta Line) will sail about the above date. She has excellent accommodation for Saloon Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Passage Money...Rs. 500.

For Passage or Shipping Baggage apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Passenger Agents, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. WINSTON, Captain Cooper, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDER for our inspection and counter-signature, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No claim for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Bombay January 31, 1878. Agents.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the 103rd Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN with Interest, and the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 103rd Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, aggregating Rupees 30,600.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE MAZAGON COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Mazagon Company, Limited, is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33 D., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of February 1878, at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolutions ; that is to say :—

I. That the Shareholders of this Company approve of and confirm an Indenture of Lease, dated the 30th January 1878, and made between the Company of the one part and Kessowjee Naik, Esquire, of the other part, whereby certain pieces of land held by the Company from the Secretary of State are leased to the said Kessowjee Naik for the term of 19 years for the purpose of enabling him to erect and work cotton presses for the benefit and convenience of the Company's constituents, and whereby the Company agree to lease to the said Kessowjee Naik, if occasion shall arise, further pieces of land for the same purpose, and also at his option to extend the terms granted to him for the remainder of the term for which such pieces of land are now vested in the Company.

II. That notwithstanding anything contained in the Articles of Association of the Company to the contrary, the said Kessowjee Naik shall continue to hold the office of Chairman of the Directors of the Company and be as fully entitled to vote as heretofore in respect of all the Company's business whether connected with the said Lease or otherwise, and accordingly that Clause 95 of the said Articles of Association be amended by adding at the foot thereof the words following ; that is to say :—

"And except that Kessowjee Naik, Esquire, Chairman of the Board of Directors, shall not vacate his office by reason of his having become the Company's Lessee under and by virtue of an Indenture of Lease from the Mazagon Company, Limited, dated the 30th January 1878, or by reason of anything therein contained, nor shall he be prevented from voting in regard to the said Lease or any contract work or business arising therefrom."

Notice is hereby given to the Shareholders of the Company that the said Lease or a copy thereof may be inspected by them at the Company's Office between 11 and 3 p. m. from SATURDAY, the 2nd day of February instant, to SATURDAY, the 9th day of February, both inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, No. 33 D, Feb. 1, 1878.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE STORES
CLEARING OFF !!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

OILMANSTORES !!!

BACON, Hams, Cheeses, Jams, Tart Fruits, Fruits in Syrup, Butter, Soups, Fish, Potted Meats, Preserved Meats, Sausages Vegetables, Sauces, Essences, Comfits, Pickles, Vinegar, Farinas, Dessert Fruits Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Milk, Biscuits, Candles, Soaps, &c. &c.

12½ per cent. under Catalogue Prices.

20 „ Ditto ditto for all orders above 100 Rs.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER AND LIQUEURS !!!

Bordeaux, Burgundy Sauternes, Hocks, Champagne, Beer, Stout, Porter, Sherry, Port Madeira, Capri, Old Tom, Geneva, Curaçoa Wine, Rum, Cider, Lime Juice, Mineral Waters.

12½ per cent. Under Catalogue Prices.

20 „ Ditto ditto for all orders above 100 Rs.

AERATED WATERS OF THE PURE WATER COMPANY, SODAWATER & LEMONADE.

20 per cent. under the price of Bombay made Aerated Waters.

PERFUMERY !!!
TOILET REQUISITES, &c. &c.

Violet Powder, Tooth Powders, Essences, Hair Oil, Pomatums, Scents, Toilet Vinegar, Combs, Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Sponges, Eau de Cologne, &c., &c., from the best makers (Piver, Rimmel, Atkinson.)

30 per cent. below former Sale Prices.

STATIONERY !!!

Foolscap and Not-paper, Envelopes, Mourning Stationery, Pens, Penholders, Inks, &c.

30 per cent, below former Sale Prices.

SUNDRIES.

Fancy Boxes, Toys, Crackers, Gelatine, Canary Seeds, Knife Boards and Polish, Pyretic Saline, Chamois Skins, Blacking, Soda, &c., &c.

25 to 50 per cent. below former Sale Prices.

TOBACCOS, CIGARS, CIGARETTES !!!

25 to 50 per cent. below former Sale Prices.

ORDERS will be registered and executed in succession.

CASH must accompany all orders from Bombay or the Mofussil.

As most of the above goods are late arrivals and still in the Custom House, a few days will elapse ere orders can be completed.

Messes, Hotels and large households will find this a capital opportunity to lay in supplies, and as the stores are to be CLOSED in ONE MONTH, commands should be sent in promptly to avoid disappointment.

The old stocks having been disposed of by Auction, &c., the OILMANSTORES can be recommended AS FRESH and FROM THE BEST MAKERS.

THOMAS LIDBETTER,
F. FISCHER,
Joint Liquidators.

ATMARAM SAGOON AND COMPANY,
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS AT CHEAP RATES.
TERMS—CASH.

	With Postage. Rs. a.
Times of India Calendar for 1878. Rs 8	8 8
Forces of Nature—A Popular Introduction to the Study of Physical Phenomena ; by J. Norman Lockyer, 1877. Rs. 12	13 0
Memoirs of Lord Melbourne ; by W. M. Torrens. 2 vols. Rs. 18	19 8
Col. Medows Taylor's Story of my Life, edited by his daughter. Rs. 5	5 8
Dr. Sturges' Chores and Whooping Cough. Rs. 2	2 2
Old Pictures in a New Frame ; by D. Straight. Rs. 2-12	3 0
The Year-book of Facts in Science and Arts, 1878. Re. 1-8	1 10
The Annual Summary ; by the Author of Do. Re. 1-8	1 10
Fallen Fortunes ; by J. Payn. Rs. 3-8	3 12
Smith's Smaller French Grammar. Rs. 2	2 4
Do. Larger do. do. Rs. 4 4	4 12
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine from July to December 1877. Rs. 3-12	4 0
Dickens' Christmas Books. (Household Edn). Rs. 1-8	1 12
Tennyson's Works, Vol. IV. Ans. 9	0 10
Safe Use of Steam—Rules for the Unprofessional Steam Users. Ans. 5	0 6
Case-li'a Dictionary of Cookery with Plates, Rs. 7-8	8 0
Aunt Louisa's Coloured Picture Books. Each Re. 2-8	2 12

VERY FEW COPIES ON HAND.

Bow Bells' Illustrated Almanac for 1878. Ans. 6	0 9
Do. do. Annual for 1877-78. Ans. 10	0 15
Bombay Christian Illustrated Almanac for 1878. As. 8	0 11
Bombay Army and Civil List, 1878. Rs. 3	3 4
English Translations of Gulistan or Rose Garden ; by Shaik Sadi. Rs. 3	3 4
Maclean's Guide to Bombay 3rd Edn. Rs. 5	5 5

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	30	0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Choice matured Spirit	27	0
OLD BRANDY, a sound wholesome spirit	23	0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINMENTT.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 22-8.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY.
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
OLOROSO,
PALE SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA, & POONA.

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S
COGNAC.

Cash. Per Case. Rs.	a.		Credit. Per Case. Rs.	a.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with	33	0
29	14	* ONE STAR, Decanter, large size Globular	31	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. off Bond Prices, *i. e.* after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

Metalic Cups for Flasks Rs. 3 per doz., and per Half Flasks, Rs. 2 per dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES :

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICCAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, Cumballa Hill.

SCARFS, TIES AND COLLARS
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

Cash Price List—*i.e.* Remittance with Order.

SMALL MADE KNOTS.

	Rs.	a.
"Marlboro'" Washing, Spot Blue and White Twilled Silk	1	12
New Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors, Rich Corded Silk	2	8

MODERATE KNOTS.

The "Isis," Washing, Twilled Silk, Blue and Black, White Spots	2	0
New Designs, Fancy Satin, Neat Striped, or Plain Colored Corded Silk	2	0

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

'La Crosse," Rich Satin, Plain Colors, or Fancy Figured	3	0

A GREAT SUCCESS.

The "Four in Hand," the Richest, Plain Colored, or Fancy Satin	3	8
Rich Corded Silk	3	8

WINSORS.

To tie Knot, Bow or for Ring, Washing, Blue and Black, White Spot	1	12
Fancy Checks	2	8
Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	3	8
Extra Long Scarfs, best quality	4	8

SCARFS TO WEAR WITH PIN.

The "Gresham," Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors	2	12
The "R. Y. C.," White Satin, Fancy Spots	3	8
The "Excelsior," Washing, Twilled Silk, White Spots	3	8
Rich Corded Silk, Plain, or Fancy Stripes		0
Rich Figured Satin		

MADE UP BOWS.

"St. James's," Moderate Size, Plain Colors, or Fancy Stripes	2	0
The "Mayfair," Moderate Size, Square Ends, Silk as above	2	4

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

BEST LINEN—THREE-FOLD THROUGHOUT.
SHAPES SPECIALLY MADE FOR A. & Co.

	Rs.	a.
The "Pall Mall"—stand up—per doz	6	8
The "Military"—Special Mess Collar	6	8
The "West-End"—neat turn down	6	8
The "New Shakespeare"—good space in front	6	8
The "Harvard"—turn down corners	6	8
The "Dux"—with Tie attached {Special for Mo}	7	8
The "West-End"—with Tie attached {Small wear}	7	8
Reversible Cuffs—per doz	12	0

LUNDS JEWELLERY.

Front Studs	Gold or Ivory	set	4 8
Collar	Will last	each	1 8
Links	For	pair	10 8
Solitaires	Years	pair	5 0

UMBRELLAS.

Fox's Paragon Frames, Best Italian Silk with Natural Sticks		11-8, 12-8,	16 0

WALKING STICKS.

Natural Orange and selected Rattans, a splendid assortment	1 12	to 2 8

FOLDED SILK TIES.

Black Corded Silk	as, 14, Rs. 1, 1-4 and	1	8
The New Dinner Tie, "The Reform," Wide Black		2	0
White Dress Ties	from 8 annas		

BRACES.

Guyot's Celebrated	2	8
„ Silk for Dress	4	8
Castlab, very strong	4	8
United Service, Strong Leather	3	8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Public and their Customers to their newly completed stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. Intending purchasers will find a choice selection to suit them for presents, gifts, &c., for the coming Xmas Season.

From amongst their large stock they would particularly recommend their)

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Patent Lever Watches, ½ plate	Rs. 125
Their well-known 18-Carat Gold Open Face Hunter or ½ Hunter Lever Watches, ½ Plate	Rs. 150

A Gold Medal was awarded for the excellence of this Watch at the Broach Exhibition.

The same Watch as above with the addition of compensation balance Brequit hair-spring and in extra Massive Case

	Rs. 200
Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch	Rs. 150
Do. do. do. do. highly finished with heavy case	Rs. 250

LADIES' WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Open Face Watch, cylinder escapement	Rs. 75
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Watch, small size	Rs. 120
Do. do. Open Face Gold or Enamelled Dial ½ plate	Rs. 140
Do. do. do. in Hunting Cases	Rs. 150

These two last mentioned watches can be highly recommended, as special attention has been given to their finish of both case and movements.

18-Carat Gold Hunting Watch of extra superior quality, and very heavy case, lever escapement, compensation balance	Rs. 250
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch, cylinder escapement

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 1st FEB. 1878.

THE adjournment of the debate in the House of Commons last night, leaves the political situation practically unaltered, but the tenor of the commercial advices received to-day points to a belief in the maintenance of peace, so far as England is concerned, although we can scarcely expect much activity in business until this is more assured.

Consols yesterday had recovered from 95⅛ to 95¼, and French Rentes from 110 to 110½. Wheat was quoted at previous prices to arrive, while in Seeds an advance of 3d. per quarter is noted in Calcutta Linseed to arrive, and a decline of 6d. per quarter in Ferozepore Rapeseed on the spot, and in Calcutta Rapeseed both on the spot and to arrive.

In the London General Produce Markets Mid. Plantation Ceylon Coffee has advanced 1s. per cwt., Ceylon Cocoanut Oil is 5s. per ton lower, and Cochin 10s. higher.

The Bank of England rate of discount has been reduced to 2 per cent., and in the open market the quotation for 6 months' Bank Bills has receded from 2½ to 2¼ per cent. The favourable character of the return quite bears out the reduction, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having increased from 41½ to 44¼ per cent. The Reserve, as compared with last week, shows an increase of £300,000 and Bullion of £200,000, while Discounts are larger by £100,000.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were quiet but steady, and Reuter reports the Liverpool Cotton Market as closing with supplies freely offered, prices irregular. The day's sales were estimated at 10,000 bales, and spot quotations show a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Fair Omra, G. F. Ginned Broach, and G. F. Hingunghaut, while to arrive business is advised in G. F. Omra, with the F F. clause March-April shipment, via Canal, at 5d., and in Good Omra, with the F. G. F. clause, February-March shipment, via Canal, at 5 7-16d, being a decline of ¼d. and 1-16d. per lb. respectively. Private advices fully bear out these reductions, and a settled belief seems to have come over the Market that we must yet see a further fall.

Yesterday's New York telegrams still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11¼ cents. per lb., and Futures are not quoted. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Thursday's Receipts.	19,000	23,000	26,000
Six days' do.	131,000	120,000	110,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,064,000	3,118,000	3,046,000

Bar Silver in London is still quoted by Reuter at 53¾d. per oz., and yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton brings further shipments to the extent of £12,000. Private messages are said to report the market firm, but we hear it reported on very good authority that the Council drawings from next week inclusive, are to be increased to £300,000, in which case it is scarcely probable that the present price for Silver can be supported, not, at all events, until our export trade assumes a much more active appearance. An increase in the Council Drafts has all along been expected, although not until the beginning of the new financial year, and the fact of the change coming two months earlier than was looked for must have a depressing effect.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been extremely quiet to-day, next to nothing has been done, and rates are partially 1-16d. lower all round. The Banks are all apparently more willing buyers than sellers, but there are very few Bills offering, and should the change in Council Drafts be confirmed, we may look for lower rates. We quote to-day:—

Bank Bills, on demand	.....	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight..	1s. 9d.	,, ,,
Credits,	2 ,,	..... 1s. 9d.	,, ,,
Documents,	3 ,,	..... 1s. 9 1-16d.	,, ,,
France,	3 ,,	.....2-2l.	,,
Sovereigns each	.....	Rs. 11-9	,,

On Calcutta business has been done in demand drafts at ¼ per cent. premium. For 60 days' sight the nominal quotation is still ⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains quiet but steady. There are no large buyers in the market, but sellers are very firm, and small investors have to pay the top rates. We quote Fours, Rs. 94½; Fours and-a-half, Rs. 94½ to Rs. 95; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102½.

The SHARE MARKET continues depressed with no symptom of early improvement. Bank of Bombays are quiet at a reduction of ½ per cent. Land and Press Companies are unchanged. Spinning and Weaving Companies are still out of favour, and our quotations show a further general fall of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON maintains the same inactive state which we have had to report for some time past. The continued unfavourable advices from Home make sellers more anxious to do business, but notwithstanding a further reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in prices, the extent of business done has been very limited. We quote for February delivery:—

Good Bingunghaut	.....	Rs. 268	per candy	F. P.
Do. Broach	.....	268	,,	,,
Do. Omra	.....	,, 194	,,	,,
F. G. F.	,, ...	,, 189	,,	,,
G. F.	,, ...	,, 184	,,	,,
F. F.	,, ...	,, 179	,,	,,
Fair	,, ...	,, 174	,,	,,

SEEDS and WHEAT remain quiet and unchanged.

FREIGHTS show no quotable alteration. For Liverpool by steamer we quote £1-13-9, for Trieste and Venice £2 5, payable here, and for Havre £2 per ton. By sail for Liverpool, February shipment, £1-15 is the quotation, but otherwise there is nothing doing in ship tonnage.

PIECE GOODS are dull with a downward tendency. Buyers both in the Bazaar and from first hands are only inclined to do business where a reduction in price is obtainable.

COALS remain quiet but unchanged both on the spot and to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value per sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct.	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct.	687½
National Bank of India.	10,000	100	all	6 do.	104
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	600	2,000	1,700			925
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,000	all	50 p.a*		1,150
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.a.		1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100 p.a.		2,120
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..		80
Bhowmuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40	p.a.	1,450
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	45	p.a*	1,010
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	15	p.a*	555
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	10	p.a.	112½
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40	p.a*	825
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	60	p.a*	1,000
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..		835
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35	p.a*	870
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,000	all	60	p.a*	1,450
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	50	p.a*	1,180
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	40	p.a.	945
Hydraulad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..		950
Jeevraj Balioo Mills ..	750	1,000	all	45	p.a*	950
Khandesh Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	60	p.a*	1,200
K. Mansonjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45	p.a*	960
Madras Spinning	500	1,250	all	Nil		700
Madras J. Spinning ..	425	1,000	all	80	p.a*	1,120
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50			41
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25	p.a*	325 xd
Manockjee Petit's	1,500	1,000	all	80	p.a.	1,370
Monarjee Spinning	1,243	1,000	all	60	p.a*	1,240
Managon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..		250
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	50	p.a*	900
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..		750
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..		700
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20	p.a*	255
Oriental	1,500	225	all	35	p.a.	715
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75		1,050
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..		875
Sowdagrdas Spinning ..	660	1,000	all	75	p.a.	900
Do do. 1 Share..	500	1,000	250	125	p.a.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..		950
Victoria Mills	60,000	100	40	Rs.		700 xd

*Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.c.	725
Frere Road and Pier Co. Limited				4 p.s.	90
Mangon Land	7,500	150	all	..	26
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.s.	775
	5,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	240

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£29	218 3 0	5 p. c. 287
Do. New £20 shares....	..	£20	13 2 1	4 6 do. 26
Ditto	..	£20	6 5 7	3 do. 72
Ditto	..	£20	2 1 2	1 do. 32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do. 1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	19 6 2	15 do. 265

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 28th January 1878.

Open 1,288½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,75,831	12	8
Merchandise	4,90,706	0	0
Telegraph	752	0	0
Total Rs.....	6,15,289	12	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,288½ Miles ..... Total Rs.....	7,09,806	0	7
Decrease.....	94,516	4	7

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 31st January 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·924
Temperature of the Air	74·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·0
Dew Point	68·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·739
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky counded=8)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air: read at 8 p.m) ...	79·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8-30 a.m.) ...	67·4
General Direction of wind .....N, ENE, E, ENE, NNE, E, W, WNW, NW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	338.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Railways.	Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	To 2nd Dec. 1876.	To 1st Dec. 1877.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GUARANTEED.				
East Indian, Main	29123106	36340906	7217800	...
East Indian, Jabalpur.....	2197339	4252542	2071690	...
Eastern Bengal	3017462	4033877	1016415	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	3055476	3888132	832726	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	7205018	8960261	1755614	...
Madras	6243513	9304961	3061428	...
South Indian	1781363	2963363	1181959	...
Great Indian Peninsula.....	21366246	29791746	8425501	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	6084082	6922660	838578	...
Total.....	80071077	106471755	26400684	...
STATE.				
Calcutta and South-Eastern	90293	106334	16041	...
Nalhati	67028	82072	14244	...
Rajputana	2038424	2402853	362429	...
Holkar	351454	356228	4874	...
Khamgaon	311672	474535	162863	...
Amraoti	62936	66461	...	3525
Wardha Valley	173607	65992	49252	...
Nizam's	499445	750316	250871	...
Turiut	155772	262987	107215	...
Punjab Northern	43650	637883	204233	...
Western India	169046	69351	10074	...
Northern Bengal	...	26716	26571	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	...	288815	288815	...
Total.....	3768209	5163346	1397140	...
Grand Total.....	83837283	111635101	27797821	...

a Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which the line was closed.

b Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August and from 15th November to 1st December 1877.

c Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876, after which the line was closed.

d Total receipts from 3rd August to 2nd December 1876.

e Total receipts from 28th August to 1st December 1877

f Total receipts from 2nd May to 1st December 1877.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S.S. STELVIO, 1,149 tons, Captain W. I Irving, sailed yesterday for Beypore, in ballast.

THE S.S. SHELDON, 912 tons, Captain J. S. Bratchel, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE S.S. HELMSTED, 1,012 tons, Captain T. H. Periam, sailed yesterday from Rangoon, in ballast.

THE SHIP BIRMAN WOOD, 1,333 tons, Captain W. O. Gregory, will sail to-day for Madras, in ballast.

THE S.S. BARQUE VOLANTA DE DIO, 883 tons, Captain G. Olivari, will sail to-day for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE S.S. WHITEBURN, 797 tons, Captain S. Elcoate, will sail to-day for Marseilles, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE S.S. OSSIAN, 1,211 tons, Captain G. W. Butchart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, Jan. 18, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE SHIP A. ROBINSON, 1,197 tons, Captain Leslie, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Liverpool, Aug. 28, brought a cargo of 1,661 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P AND O. CO.'S S.S. SIAM, 1 718 tons, Captain G. N. Hector, sailed yesterday for Melbourne with the Australian mails, and the following passengers :—

For Melbourne—Mr. Hamel, Mr. Johnston, Mr. E. Weeks, Mr. D. Warmer, Mr. J. Paterson, and Mr. W. Maclin.

For Sydney—Mr. C. C. Ross, and Mr. D. F. M. Daniell.

For Glenelg—Mr. W. Saunders.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
1	Arch Druid(s).....	Carmichael ...	Mauritius, Jan 9.
	Ossian (s).....	Butchart	Moulmein, Jan 18.
	H. M. Euphrates(s)	Cuming	Portsmouth, Dec 30.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
1	Arabia (s)	Serra	Genoa.
	Iris.....	Evans	Rangoon.
	North Wales	wen	Rangoon.
	Siam(s).....	Hector	Australia.
	Helmstedt (s).....	Periam	Rangoon.
	Shildon.....	Brotchill	Rangoon.
	Stelvio (s).....	Irving	Beypore.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Birman Wood, Gregory, to Madras.
Steamer Whiteburn, Elcoate, to Marseilles.
Barque Volanta de Dio, Olivari, to E Point.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Persia, to Genoa.
Steamer Abyssinia, to Zanzibar via London.
Steamer Vingorla, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
28 Calcutta (s)..... Nesler ..... Bombay, Jan 5.
British Empire ..... Mather ..... Mauritius, Dec 20.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 28—Steamers Pleiades, Tse Kya Yeen Byan, Pemba and Commilla, ships Galloway, Clutch Merchant and Morayshire. Barque Maria Moore.

PASSENGERS.

Per Calcutta—Lieut Hilgame, 109th Regt, and Mrs Grey.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
29 Cingalese .... Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.
29 Crusader(s)..... ..... Chittagong.
30 Asia (s)..... ..... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Moray s—200 cases ginger wine, Ardaseer Jamsetjee.

FROM LONDON.

Bokhara s—12 cases moselle, Ta'end Brothers.
Statello s—6 cases white paint, Hepcola Shaik Adom and Co.
Stelvio s—6 cases bac n, 3 cases oilmanstore, 60 casks pale ale, 30 cases stout, 44 cases ginger, 6 cases orange bitters and 186 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Framjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Celia s—1,359 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 35 bales cotton, Pa-vere Khimjee ; 51 bales wool, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 87 bales wool, Pragjee Toolsedas ; 51 bales cotton, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co.

City of Poona s—264 cwts mustardseed, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 15 bales hides and 4 bales skins, Mahomedbhoy Abdoola and Co ; 89 bales cotton waste, Khanmahsmed Nensey ; 129 bales cotton, Hurjee Jeena ; 3 b les rags, Khan Mahomed Nensey ; 48 bales wool, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.

Bokhara s—100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

Thessaly s—327 bags wheat, J G Bushby and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 40 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co ; 1,600 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan s—165 bags myrabollams, Mahamed Corjee ; 104 bags myrabollams, Mahamed Allana ; 9 cases peacock feathers and 7 cases fishmaws, Peerbhoy Dandjee ; 79 bags myrabollams Forbes and Co ; 100 cwts horns, Purdhan Walljee ; 1,000 bags myrabollams, W Nicol and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Zeal s—50 bags coffee, Vinay and Co ; 850 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Beaconsfield s—863 bags gingellyseed, Knoop and Co ; 7,000 bags linseed and 991 bags gingelly seed, Ralli, Brothers.
Bokhara s—2 cases shawls, W Nic l and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bokhara s—40 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 159 bales cotton, Kellick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Achille s—1 0 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Achille s—160 bales cotton, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co ; 450 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Bokhara s—200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Thessaly s—50 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 167 bags gingellyseed and 900 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Achille s—20 bales wool, Abdoola Yusufhussin.

FOR SUEZ.

Deccan s—10 packages cloves, 50 bags pepper, 20 bags turmeric, 4 bags jumulgoats, 5 packages glass, 4 packages gum, 2 packages cardamoms, and 1 case nutmegs, C M Misree.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Cyrene s—42 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—118 bales cotton, Jairaz hoy Peerbhoy ; 105 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee ; 63 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein John Mia med ; 25 bales cotton, Curmihoy Bhoy Eboan ; 64 bales cotton, Tata and Co ; 20 bal s twist, The A S and W Co ; 30 bales twist, B and A Hormusjee ; 90 bal s twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 41 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 32 cases shirtings, Jaffer Maladina ; 14 bundles E teeth, M M Mehta ; 270 bales twist, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 2.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

173-73—Prescot and Winter—Boolakhdas Lalchund and others vs Hurjeewan Mohunda and others—Macfarlane and G —Part heard.

279-76—Ramchandra C and I.—W Loudon vs Jumnabai and another—Tyabji e and S—Part heard.

566-75—Chalk and W—Puthan Mahomed Khan Hajee R and others vs Rajoomal and others—Crawford and B—Part heard.

228-73—Prescot and Winter—Boolakhdas Lalchund and others vs Hurjeewan Mohundas and others—Macfarlane and G

229-73—Prescot and Winter—Boolakhdas Lalchund and others vs Hurjeewan Mohundas and others—Macfarlane and G.

698-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Hajee Abdul Russool Bin Hajee vs Hajee Khoodiza and others—Fletcher and Smith and Macfarlane and G.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

For Investigation under Sec 468 of Act X of 1877.

In person—Poshu bowar Mohates vs Mahadeo Nauy Mahatra, and another.

In person—Bai widow vs Khoja Datoobhoy E.

OLD LONG CAUSES.

421-77 Shamrao P—Sulwanterao Gurnesh and others vs Bai Gunga—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.

627-77—Muljee and B—Halimabai, widow, vs Abdool Satar Hajee —H Bicknell.

411-77—Jeejeebhoy, Lynch and O—Hurrivalubdas Culliandas vs Gordhundas Narrotumdas—Lynch and Trbin.

689-77—Rimington, H and L—Memon Hajee Haroon Mahomed vs Malvi Gokuldas Kurrjin bin, &c—Lynch and T and Khunderao Morojee.

540-77—Crawford and B—Tejpali Gopejee vs H Clason —J E Peacon and P.

642-77—Mr Turner—Poorbai widow vs Tucker Jugjeevan Hunsraj—Crawford and B.

729-77—In person—Benjamin Abraham and another vs Abdoola Moosaneo and others—Shapurjee and T.

734-77—J C Gama—Dossa Lalljee vs Dayal Veljee and another —Jamardhin and G.

736-77—In person—Ahmed Sultan vs Noorbi and another.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 30.)

Mr Thomas, Assistant Superintendent of Police, South Arcot, to act as Superintendent of Police, Salem.

Mr Stanley Thompson to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tanjore.

Major Cheyne, Superintendent of Police, to act as Superintendent of Police, during the absence of Major Hodges.

Mr C W Burroughs, B A, L L B, Acting Head Master, Provincial School of Mgnilore, to act as Head Master of the Provincial School of Bellary.

The Rev S T Pettigrew, M A, Chaplain of Trevandrum, furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs.

The Rev W Weston Elwes, M A, Domestic Chaplain to the Right Rev the Bishop, furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs.

Mr Stokes, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, furlough to Europe on medical certificate for twenty months.

Major Cheyne, Probationary Forest Assistant, leave for two years to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr Galton to act as Secretary, Board of Revenue.

Major C J Smith, R E, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, privilege leave for three months.

The services of the following Officers and Subordinate, employed upon Famine Duty, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India :—Mr W A Smith, Executive Engineer, Central Provinces. Mr H E Swindon, Assistant Engineer, Bengal Irrigation. Mr E Bicknell, Sub-Engineer, Bengal Irrigation. Mr J Clowsley, N W Provinces and Oudh.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Colonel H E Mottet, Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner Mysore Commission, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year, three months and twenty-two days.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe :—Major A J Filgate R E.

Surgeon-Major E S Cleveland is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for three years.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... 2nd, 1h. 8 5m. P.M.
First Quarter ..... 10th, 6h. 8 1m. P.M.
Full Moon ..... 17th, 4h. 7 9m. P.M.
Last Quarter ..... 24th, 5h. 3 8m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Feb.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 2	.....	6 36	5 52	11 30 m ...	5 46 m 5 38 a
Sun. 3	4th Sunday after Epiphany.	6 35	5 53	0 8 m 0 3 a	6 15 m 6 8 a
Mon. 4		6 35	5 53	0 32 m 0 36 a	6 43 m 6 39 a
Tues. 5	.....	6 35	5 54	0 59 m 1 9 a	7 11 m 7 9 a
Wed. 6	.....	6 35	5 54	1 25 m 1 43 a	7 40 m 7 38 a
Th. 7	English Mail Expected.	6 34	5 55	1 51 m 2 14 a	8 8 m 8 10 a
Fr. 8	.....	6 34	5 55	2 19 m 2 25 a	8 41 m 6 46 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.

N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

MEMBERS requiring TICKETS for the BALL to be held on the 8th February are requested to apply as soon as possible to the Honorary Secretaries or to the Colour Sergeants of Companies. No Tickets will be issued after the 4th February. The Dress to be worn will be for Officers—MESS JACKETS or FULL DRESS ; for other Members—RED SERGE, WITHOUT BELTS.

DANCING to commence at 9 p. m.

T. J. DUNNE, } Honorary
W. M. TENNENT, } Secretaries.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

THE SENATE and VISITORS are requested to notice that CONVOCATION will MEET TO-DAY at 5 p.m. and not at 5-30 p.m. as previously notified. The Senate are particularly requested to attend in the Library Hall at 4-30. p.m.

PETER PETERSON, M. A.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 2nd February 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS., THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CAMERON—February 1st, at Byculla, the wife of John Cameron, of a son.

EZRA—February 1st, at Military Square, Fort, Bombay, the wife of Mr. J. E. Ezra, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LIDDELL—January 28th, at Mussoorie, the wife of C Liddell, of a daughter.

SMITH—January 14th, at Shapore, Tichoot, the wife of J Smith, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

WHITE—January 29th, at Madras, Annie Harriet, the beloved daughter of Lieut F J White, Depy Asst Commissary.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1878.

We believe that the tide of public opinion has begun to turn in England, and that it is possible an effectual resistance may still be opposed to Russian aggression. The Ministry has achieved its first great success in being able to make up its own mind. The course of the debate on the vote of supplementary credit has shown that in the House of Commons those members of the Cabinet, Mr. Cross and Sir Stafford Northcote, who were supposed to sympathize most strongly with Lord Carnarvon, have been persuaded to regard Russia's conduct in pressing onwards to Constantinople as prejudicial to English interests, and to give their hearty support to Lord Beaconsfield's policy of upholding those interests, in case of need, by force of arms. Lord Salisbury, whose retention of office is an enigma only to be solved by the explanation that love of power is his strongest passion, and Lord Derby have also now yielded to the Premier's ascendancy ; and, by remaining in the Ministry, they reduce Lord Carnarvon's secession to a merely personal matter, and avert the threatened danger of a split in the Conservative party. We should doubt if the ex-Colonial Secretary has half a dozen followers in the House of Commons who will break their allegiance to their party by refusing to place confidence in the reconstructed Government, and, if the Conservative majority in the lower House give a united vote, Sir Stafford Northcote's motion for a grant of six millions for preparations which are "not necessarily warlike" will certainly be carried. It will not be enough, however, that the Ministry should have a bare majority. They must be backed up by a considerable section of the Liberal party as well as by their own ordinary supporters, or they cannot count upon having the nation with them ; and in a democratic society like that of England it is necessary that any policy of a warlike tendency should be that of the nation and not of one party alone, or it must end in disaster. There have been no signs of defection yet, during the debate, from the Liberal ranks, but it is noteworthy that the opposition to Sir S. Northcote's motion is led by Mr. Forster and not by Lord Hartington, and there can be no doubt that a very large number of members of the Old Whig party, including most of the Liberal nobility, will feel a strong repugnance to refusing a grant of money to Her Majesty's Government at a critical moment in the nation's history. Several Whig nobles besides the Duke of Sutherland, who personally has never had any political influence, have publicly proclaimed their dissent from Mr. Gladstone's policy on the Eastern Question ; and the *Daily News* of the 11th ultimo mentions the significant fact that, at Mr. Borthwick's lecture—on the occasion on which the Duke of Sutherland made his wild speech denouncing Mr. Gladstone as an agent of Russia—not only was the Duke of Teck present on behalf of the Court, but Mr. Hugh Childers, M. P., once Mr. Gladstone's First Lord of the Admiralty, came forward at the close of the proceedings and warmly congratulated the lecturer. It seems to us not improbable, therefore, that a good many Liberals will refuse to vote against the Government, and that in the division the "Noes" will consist almost entirely of the Radical wing of the Opposition. Should the vote show a large majority in their favour, say two-thirds of the whole House, the Ministers will no doubt be encouraged to act vigorously ; and they may then count on having the nation with them. The commercial and working classes have spoken out strongly hitherto in favour of peace ; but that is because the Government, divided within itself, has not till now had a clear idea what it should do, and the there,

Opposition orators have had it all their own way in preaching the doctrine of peace at any price. Now that the Government takes its natural place, and aspires once more to lead the nation, it ought to be able to do what it likes.

WHATEVER the cause, whether it be, as some say, the practice we Indians have of carrying no money about with us, or anything else, this is certainly a fact, that there is great laxity about money obligations in India. If a man were to stroll into a club in London and volunteer to play whist, écarté, or any other game without the slightest intention of paying his losses for one month, or two months, or three months, or perhaps ever, it is easy to imagine what would be said of him. He would soon cease to belong to his club. But in India that type of *nonchalance* is quite common, whether disguised under a merry countenance or a grave one. There is the Artful Dodger who has such a "wretched memory," or such "a miserable recollection of "figures," that he rarely remembers the debit side of his whist account, and there is the other and graver Artful who cannot consider it worth his while to send only "a trifle of a few rupees" to his debtor. Either lets the account stand over till it is either re-won, or till circumstances render payment impossible,—not an infrequent occurrence in our migratory life, but in all cases a singular method of paying debts of honour, or, indeed, any debts. There is a latitude and longitude about getting in money on debts in India which is very discouraging to men of business, or business principles, and it would be a very good thing if something could be done to relieve Anglo-India's reputation of this stain upon it.

If all transactions of a monetary character, such as occur between man and man at London clubs, were made by precedent and fashion ready-money business, we should soon come to the end of this scandal, or of at least a portion of it. Nor is there any good reason why this should not be done. People who play or bet at home take very good care to carry bank notes about their persons to facilitate their transactions, or even to render them possible, and we have plenty of bank notes in India from five rupees to a thousand, so that the excuse of a cumbersome silver currency is purely fallacious. It is just as easy for any one who wants to play whist in India to put bank notes in his purse or pockets as it is for his prototype at home to do so ; nevertheless, the old game continues of "chits" and I. O. Us often not worth the paper they are written on, always troublesome of collecton, and not infrequently productive of coolness and even quarrels among friends. Let any one present one of these I. O. Us for payment a month or so after receipt, and what is the consequence in several cases out of ten ? He who presents it is regarded with much disfavour by him who has to cash it, and it is lucky for the holder of that kind of scrip if he is not stigmatised in the circle wherein they both move as a blessed Jew, or a doubly blessed dun. What does it matter that the man only asks for his own ? A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind, and those who have similar scrip of their own in circulation are full of sympathy for the injured innocent who is called upon to pay up, when, poor fellow, he ought to be allowed his own time for a trifle of a kind that "might so "easily escape one's memory." We once knew a man, and a prudent man, too, who made it a point of tearing up the I. O. Us for small sums he received, because, as he justly remarked, "it was not worth while making an enemy, or "at least losing a friend, for the sake of ten "rupees or so."

Sometimes this "tick" system of keeping gambling accounts is productive of the most serious results. Men, young men especially, who would never dream of going out of their depths in the card-room or the ordinary if they had to pay up on the spot in hard cash, are tempted into plunging by the facility offered by the use of "chits," and they go on issuing

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE DEBATE ON SUPPLIES.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to a question, said, that communication was now interrupted between Constantinople and Gallipoli.

Mr. W. E. Forster, Member for Bradford, moved that the Commons reject Sir Stafford Northcote's motion for an extra grant of six millions sterling on account of Naval and Military preparations.

Mr. Cross, Secretary of State Home Department, said, that the object of the British Government was to obtain a lasting peace, and that since the Russians continued advancing on Constantinople the Government intended to persevere in their demand for extra supplies, which, he said, were not necessarily for warlike purposes. England must be heard in the final settlement between Russia and Turkey, and must be backed by the present estimate.

The Commons approved the adjournment of the Debate until to-morrow.

ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB 1.

The Russian Army is steadily advancing on Constantinople in three columns.

THE PEACE CONDITIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 1.

Prince Gortschakoff has suppressed the Article in the peace conditions which relates to the passage of the Dardanelles by Russian ships, agreeing to refer the same to the European Powers for decision.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Bangalore, with the outward English Mails of the 18th inst., left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day. The Surat for Galle and Calcutta left at 8 p.m. to-day.

LONDON, JAN. 31, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with prices irregular and supplies freely offered. Surats closed with prices irregular and supplies freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5 5/16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

3 per cent. Consols for account 99⅛

3 per cent. French Rentes, 1872 .... 104 50c.

Bar Silver 53¾

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£12,000,000 .... Inc.	£300,000
Bills Discounted	£17,900,000 .... Inc.	£100,000
Bullion	£24,900,000 .... Inc.	£200,000

Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 44½ per cent.

Departure—Italia.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand.....1s. 8 11-16d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight.. 1s. 9d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight..1s. 9d. "
Documents, 3 " ...1s. 9 1-16d. "
France, 8 " ...9-21 "
Sovereigns each.....Rs. 11-9.

WE regret to hear that Colonel Law, the President of the Rajasthanick Sabha, Rajkote, on furlough in Europe, has met with a very serious accident, which, it is believed, will maim him for life, and probably necessitate his retirement from the service. The particulars of the accident have not reached us.

IT is stated that the ceremonies in connection with the betrothal of H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore to his future bride, will take place sometime this month. The young lady is a scion of the Burdur family of Mysore, and is about eleven years of age, so that the Maharajah will probably take her to him to wife when he comes to "his own" four years hence.

A CORRESPONDENT calls attention to an injustice connected with the Overland Book parcel post. While a book may now be sent from England to India for 6d., it, should cannot be sent from India to England under 8 annas, or exactly double! The literature of a country is one of its great glories, and most Governments take a delight in making its dissemination easy and cheap, but it is reserved for the Indian Post Office to place a restrictive postage on the literary productions of India.

THE versatile Colonel Wyndham has offered to construct a balloon for His Majesty the King of Burmah, and promises to ascend in it himself. One hundred pieces of long cloth and earth-oil are asked for. The King has ordered the Kin Woon Woondouk, who, having been with the Burmese Embassy in Europe, is supposed to be *au fait* with balloons, to report on the gallant Colonel's proposal.

A RANGOON correspondent writes:—"Mr. J. D. Sandford, our Judicial Commissioner, will shortly leave for Mysore. I understand the members of the bar intend inviting him to a dinner before he leaves, to show the esteem they have for him. He is, likewise, very popular in private society here, and is always ready to join in sports and pastimes, which makes him, I may say, universally liked."

THE *Englishman*:—With reference to the subject of the value-payable parcels post, we think it more than questionable whether the business of a general bill collector comes within the legitimate functions, or is consistent with the dignity of Government; and we are surprised that the Trades Association did not in their late protest, raise the general question more distinctly. There is so much to be done for the public which Government alone can do effectually, that the practicability of economising its resources to the utmost is alone a sufficient argument against its undertaking to perform for them what they can do effectually themselves. Ever since the world began, as far as we know, tradesmen have been in the habit of collecting their own bills; and if they could do this effectually in former times, *a fortiori* they should be able to do it effectually now that means of communication are so much more expeditious and ample. It is true that there are special difficulties in the way of collecting debts in the Indian mofussil, and these difficulties are severely felt by tradesmen in the presidency towns. In considering, however, whether this circumstance can be held to furnish a good excuse for Government undertaking the business, we must not ignore the fact that the business of the Postal Department in India is also beset by special difficulties, which is far from having yet surmounted. It will be time enough, most people will admit, for the Post Office to take upon itself new functions, when it has shown itself fully equal to the discharge of those for which it is already responsible.

THE following "true story" is told by a correspondent of the *Madras Times*:—"In yesterday's *Madras Times* it is mentioned, upon the authority of a Paris correspondent, that a fashionable lady being at the last gasp was counselled by her spiritual adviser to take courage, as she was going to appear before God. The invalid, turning to her maid, said, 'Justin, my rice powder and puff if you please and at once: I am going into society.' The story reminds me of a similar incident which was brought to my notice by a friend at home. My correspondent, writing just after the great hurricane which visited many parts of England in November last, said 'when the elements were at their greatest height at midnight she was woke by her maid servant, who was in great terror and begged her mistress to leave her bedroom. My friend, who herself was not alarmed by the falling chimneys and coping stones, got up and going to the door found her Abigail dressed in all her best clothes. Asking the reason of this, the girl replied with the greatest simplicity that she had been so frightened by the hurricane that she thought the world was coming to an end, and that it was her duty (to use her own words) to put on her 'Sunday clothes to go to heaven in.' Unlike many good stories, the one I have told has the advantage of being true." We, however, do not believe the story, which is blasphemous enough to be worse than French.

A LETTER has been received by one of the National Aid Society's surgeons, recently returned from before Plevna, from a colleague, stating that he is attending Osman Pasha, whose wound is going on as well as possible. As there have been many contradictory statements about the defender of Plevna's wound, some saying he was hit in the foot, some in the ankle, it may be as well to state, on the authority of the surgeon attending him, that Osman Pasha was shot through the calf of the leg, the bullet wounding his horse. It is a mere flesh wound, and he is expected to have completely recovered in a month. Moscow will probably be his place of internment.

THE *Journal Officiel* of Jan. 10 contained an announcement which marks the definitive victory of parliamentary forces in France over the military element in the State. The removal of General Ducrot from the command of the 8th Army Corps, and his appointment to a position where he can do no harm, upon the Mixed Commission on Public Works, is intended to be a punishment for the mischievous activity of that officer during the period when a *coup d'état* in France was very close at hand. Marshal MacMahon himself seems to have understood that General Ducrot's plotting passed the bounds of mere intrigue, and that to retain such a man in high military command with large powers of doing mischief would be a public crime. He accordingly asked General Ducrot to resign. The latter refused to do so without a public inquiry, knowing that his guilt could not be brought to light without implicating many prominent men on the Conservative side and initiating what might appear too like a proscription. The Marshal then of his own motion placed General Ducrot on the Commission of Public Works, where a place had been left vacant when General Borel was promoted to the Ministry of War. It is to be hoped, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that the Republicans will be contented with this "example." They would only play into the hands of their enemies if they were to force the Cabinet into measures that would justify, really or in appearance, the terrors which are inspired in so many powerful sections of French society by the mere name of Radicalism. Above all, they must be careful not to alarm or irritate the army. The most damaging charge that could be brought against a Republican Administration would be that of maltreating the army and obstructing the indispensable work of military organization.

A BOOK has lately been published in Berlin which will be of great value to every student of military art, and even to the general reader. The book is an index, or "repertorium," of the contents of all the German military magazines and periodicals which have been published during the last sixteen years. In several libraries—as, for instance, in that of the United Service Institution—many of these publications are preserved; but the labour of searching through a number of volumes and the chance of not being able to find the required information prevent them from being frequently referred to. With such an index, however, as is now available, it will be a comparatively easy matter to pick out the paper wanted; and there is hardly a military subject which has not been written about in one or other of the magazines. In the last sixteen years rifled guns, breech-loading rifles, metal cartridges, ironclad ships, field telegraphs, railway regiments, torpedoes, &c., have come into use; and concerning all these and a multitude of other subjects much valuable information has been published from time to time in the German military periodicals. The events of the various campaigns which have occurred in the period are to be found, narrated in many instances by men who took part in them; or, at all events, written while the remembrance of the incidents was still fresh and when an incorrect version would have been speedily criticised.

A GERMAN paper gives a detailed description of the apparatus designed by Captain Buchholtz, of the Prussian railway regiment, and recently adopted in the German army, for providing telegraphic communication between the different fractions of an outpost line, or between the outposts and the main body of an army in the field. The whole apparatus consists of two small Morse's receiving instruments, a Siemen and Halske battery, and a cable about three millimetres in diameter. It being impossible with a movable apparatus to use the earth to complete the electric circuits, a return wire is provided in the cable. An ingenious but extremely simple arrangement has also been devised for joining lengths of the cable together; the operation being rendered so simple that it can be performed by any one without any previous instruction or practice. The cable itself is manufactured in lengths of 500 metres, each being carried on a reel, which fits into a havresack in such a way that, as the man carrying it walks forward, the wire unrolls itself behind him. The cable can thereupon be laid as quickly as a man can walk. The receiving instrument is fitted in a small box on the outside of which is the sending key and a bell. The weight of the box, which also contains a small galvanometer, is about 8 lb., and it can be carried in front of a man by means of a strap across the shoulder. The battery is carried in another box, and consists of ten elements, the whole weighing about 22 lb. It will act for months without the materials being renewed, all that is necessary to keep it in order being to add to it occasionally a few crystals of sulphate of copper and a little water. The whole apparatus is to be carried in time of war on one of the waggons accompanying the battalions of infantry, and, when required for use, will be given to the men who are to employ it in exchange for their packs.

THE *Allgemeine Zeitung* remarks that the endeavours which have been made of late years by the German authorities to render the navy of the empire independent of foreign assistance have been attended with great success. Not only are ironclads now built on the slips in German dockyards, but even the powerful engines and complicated machinery for driving the vessels are supplied by German firms. Every article of their equipment and armament can also now be obtained from German workshops. The German india-rubber manufactories alone cannot supply such good material as can be obtained abroad, or as is required for the perfect efficiency of the ships. Formerly, when the machinery fitted in the vessels was of comparatively simple character, it was not necessary that the india-rubber used for the valves and pumps should be of such good quality; but now only the very best can be profitably employed. The German india-rubber is, it is stated, prejudicially affected to a very serious extent by grease and mineral oils. It speedily becomes saturated with oil, when it swells and becomes enlarged beyond allowable limits, and, what is still worse, loses its elasticity, so that it has to be replaced after being in use for a short time only. The india-rubber obtained from England does not thus lose its good qualities, although exposed to exactly the same conditions; and consequently repays by its greater durability the somewhat higher price given for it.

IT is interesting to see the manner in which the *Republique Française* speaks of Victor Emmanuel. He is called the founder of modern Italy, a wise and skilful politician, a courageous soldier, a monarch as enlightened as he was generous. "This prince," says the writer, "never forgot the services which our country rendered to Italy; but he never had a chance to pay the debt. He loved his country too much to follow a policy contrary to its interest, but with rare fidelity he firmly and religiously turned towards France. How can we forget that in our distress he dared to pity us? We had in him a sincere friend, and his sudden death is for us a painful blow." The eulogy of two columns and a half looks as if Victor Emmanuel must have spoken to M. Gambetta in very kindly terms when he received him the other day at the Quirinal. Even some of the Radical journals lament the death of the King. The *Constitutionnel* reminds us that the 3rd Zouaves were so much struck with the gallantry of the King at the battle of Palestro that they adopted him, and naturalised him a Frenchman by a burst of enthusiasm. In fact, the 3rd Zouaves gave Victor Emmanuel the rank of corporal, a rank enjoyed before by two great commanders—Marlborough, known as Corporal John; and Napoleon, familiarly termed "Le Petit Caporal." According to *Ignotus*, Victor Emmanuel had two manners—his manner during the life of Cavour and his manner after the death of Cavour. "In the first period he effaced himself before his Minister. In the second he reigned and governed. The principal feature in his character was his good sense. Cavour desired to step over the abyss. Victor Emmanuel threw bridges across it in order to pass over. No Sovereign ever had a clearer notion of what was real and possible. Surrounded by the ardent aspirations of his people, he was neither speculative nor chimerical. He was practical. In the distance, and to those who ill understood him, he seemed to be a violent soldier; close, to those who saw him better, he appeared a cunning and clever Piedmontese. Italy thought to drag her King along with her in her unbridled course; she was reined in by him. Garibaldi had almost succeeded in overthrowing Cavour. Victor Emmanuel always knew how, according to the expression of Shakespeare, to play upon that man. He did not always dominate events in his country, but he unceasingly dominated men. With his open character and his concentrated mind he subdued the national fever. He sometimes loosened his bold on power; but without ever compromising royalty." After alluding to the charm there was in the King's manner, which no revolutionist could resist, the writer continues:—"Victor Emmanuel knew all diplomatic Europe, and was as well acquainted with State affairs as no matter what Minister. The unexpected events of recent times may have surprised but they did not trouble him. In the formidable religious struggle he separated the man from the King. His constant and secret relations with the Pope were soon unmasked. He preferred Turin to Rome." The Comte d'Ideville, in his "Journal of a Diplomatist in Italy," has related a good many anecdotes about Victor Emmanuel. He says that while speaking to the French Ambassador at Turin the King said that it might be the duty of Humbert to go to Rome, but that he himself would never go there. Nothing would tempt him, he said; for he respected the Pope and he knew that Pius IX. loved him at the bottom of his heart. "What is singular," adds the count, "the King spoke the truth; in spite of all the pain he has caused him, the Pope has for Victor Emmanuel an inexplicable tenderness—a weakness which he himself acknowledges he has never been able to overcome. When in 1862 I arrived at Rome, the Holy Father, learning that I had spent some years at the legation at Turin, questioned me a good deal about Cavour and the King, and finished by saying, 'I am not angry with the King; he is not a bad man, but he is weak and vain. I pity him, and cannot forget that all his ancestors loved the Church; therefore, I hope that he will one day remember this.'" It would have been curious had the Ultramontane papers not seized the present occasion to be more Catholic than the Pope, and to fall tooth and nail on Victor Emmanuel as a usurper.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, JAN. 30.

MR. PEILE, the Political Agent, accompanied by Captain Salmon, left early yesterday morning for Pardree to meet H. H. the Jam by appointment. The Secretary of State for India having approved the revocation by the Government of India of Kaluba's succession to the Nowanuggur *gadee*, this official visit is to ascertain H. H.'s wishes in the nomination of a heir-presumptive. The outcome of the conference is likely to be, that H. H. the Jam intends to await the issue of certain *pregnant* events in his household. Should, however, coming events which cast their shadows before not realize this new dream of his life, H. H. will then be prepared for another settlement. *Apropos* of Nowanuggur politics, it is affirmed, that were it not for the machinations of certain native official obstructives who try to thwart the Dewan, the political and financial regeneration of that unfortunate principality would be the work of only a few years.

The case of Jayeshunker Kurrunjee, ex-Mahalkuri of Gondal, charged with criminal malversation in office, and four others with aiding and abetting, has been committed to the sessions.

A second edition of the great Jadurai case is on the *tapis*. In a suit filed by the Grassia of Dhank in the Rajasthanick Sabha, a document purporting to be the turning point in the case was produced, but on scrutiny the keen-sighted president, Major Watson, discovered it to be a forgery, and reported the matter to the Political Agent. Besides the Grassia, the well-known ex-Minister of Gondul, Soonderjee Doorgadass, and some others, are incriminated.

NOTES FROM CENTRAL INDIA.

JAN. 28.

ONE would have imagined that the through opening of the Holkar State Railway would have been hailed by the public as a boon, and a regular paean of praise been chanted over the event; and if we come to reflect carefully on the vast amount of good that might and really ought to be derived from the event, it would not be surprising to observe such elation of spirits, and doubtless such a cheering spectacle would have been observable in the opening festivals, even in part, all the bright expectations so sanguinely formed regarding it. Alas! however, for the vanity of human hopes and expectations; for instead of the event being hailed with blessings, it is being anathematised most unmercifully, and could the officials of the line hear but one half of all that is being levelled at their devoted heads daily, for the sad train of ills therein manifested by their senseless and irritating rules, &c., calculated purely and simply to impede, rather than foster, traffic, they would, I feel sure, have more reason to bewail their connection with a line, which they have no ability to manage, than rejoice over its opening, which only helped to expose their ignorance of the proper way of working it.

The foregoing remarks, as may easily be understood, have reference to the *Traffic Department* principally, but the *general management* is also much to blame. The manager is a gentleman who, a few months back only, earned such a name for himself in connection with the apparent arrangements initiated by him for facilitating the delivery of grain to the famine-stricken districts of Madras, and he is greatly to blame for all this, as he is the responsible officer for the working of the open line, and is therefore bound to see that all the arrangements connected therewith are such as they ought to be; and which is quite capable of the same, no one doubts, and naturally, therefore, the public, or at least the thinking and intelligent, and, moreover, interested portion of it, blame him for the *hiatus* now observable in the working of the *Traffic Department*. Really, the public have a right to expect better things, and it is to be hoped that this preliminary notice of the shortcomings of a line, which we all heartily wish success to, will have the desired effect of waking up the officials to a due sense of their responsibility, and that the result may be that no further occasion will arise for animadverting on their inefficiency.

I had intended airing my views on a question that is much occupying the time and attention of a very worthy official—also connected with the railway—and that is a juvenile reformatory, in which he is known to be deeply interested, so much so as to devote a considerable portion of his income towards the maintenance of the same. I for one should be sorry to cry down his efforts in this direction, as they are very laudable and worthy of imitation, and all I can do now towards helping forward the good work is to advise all subordinates of the railway to lend their support towards the object.

BOMBAY.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 26th January, was 50 feet and 8 inches. The corresponding week last year, it was 53 feet and 2 tenths.

THE NATIVE STAGE.—The play of "Fredoon," a notice of which we published a short time since, is having a run which its great dramatic merit fully deserves. The performances of the Hon'ble Dosabhoy announces another performance, which is an indication that a taste is being developed in the native community for high class and instructive plays.

ESPLANADE THEATRE.—The well-known amateurs of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club, before leaving Bombay for Calcutta, will give a grand farewell performance at the above new theatre this evening. The programme is a monster one, comprising scenes from several popular plays, farces, comic sketches, &c. As the Club have done so much to amuse the play-going public, we trust they will see a bumper house on their last night.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, on view of the body of a young Parsee woman, named Soonabai, aged 18 years. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was recorded, "That the death of the deceased was caused by arsenic, which she voluntarily administered to herself."

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Hindoo goldsmith, named Tokaram Mucoond, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of criminal breach of trust, in respect of three gold rings, worth Rs. 52 and Rs. 4 in cash, the property of a fisherman residing at Mandavie. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 60, or in default to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF DR. NADIR-HA.—Dr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Nadirsha, superintendent in medical charge of the Parsee Sanitarium, died at the Sanitarium, Colaba, yesterday morning. He was one of the earliest Licentiates of Medicine and a Fellow of the Bombay University. In addition to a pretty large private practice, he had been in charge of the Sanitarium ever since its opening many years ago; and had in both capacities earned considerable popularity. He was a strictly honourable man and a worthy Mason in all the relations of life; and as a mark of respect to his memory, to-day's regular meeting of Lodge "Rising Star of Western India," of which he was a Past Master, has been postponed for another day. He leaves a large circle of friends and acquaintances to sympathise with his family in their affliction.

THE recommendations of the Committee on Indian Marine reorganization, which sat at Simla last summer, are still in the hands of the Military Account-ant-General, who has to report upon their cost to Government. The expectant officers of the Marine must take what comfort from this assurance they can.—*Pioneer.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m; Monday, 7-30 p. m., Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

SCOTTISH SCHOOL BAZAAR.

We learn that His Excellency the Governor is to open the Bazaar on behalf of the Scottish Day School Building Fund, on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 12th instant. The Bazaar will be continued on Wednesday.

A BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

A GOOD work is being carried on single-handed in Bombay by a devoted Christian lady, which calls for much self-denial and occasions her much personal anxiety. We refer to an institution called the "House of Hope," situated at Mazagon. Its objects are to afford a home and employment to those fallen women in Bombay who desire to lead a better life, or who may be persuaded by the lady district visitors of the various Christian denominations, to forsake their precarious and sinful occupation. It is supported by public contributions, and is open to all lady visitors who take an interest in the work. Those who have not visited the "Home," and desire to do so, or wish for further information, are invited to communicate with Mrs. R. Raitt, at Mrs. Miles', Falkland Road, who will be glad to answer all enquiries. We learn that this institution is greatly in need of funds, and contributions are therefore earnestly solicited. The lady who has taken upon herself the very onerous responsibility of superintending it, has also the anxiety superadded of very straitened pecuniary means to carry it on, of which she ought certainly to be relieved. We shall be glad if this notice of her benevolent work brings her substantial relief, of which she is in great need. Some might be willing to enter their names as a periodical subscribers.

THE American papers say that Canada is doing an immense business in shipping lobsters to England. Three weeks ago one ship from Halifax took 83,000 dols. worth, in cans, for London, which represents something like 655,000 lobsters, and a few days since a shipment to the value of 72,000 dols. was made. Mr. Frank Buckland has warned the Canadians against thus destroying a fishery which in future years will be even more valuable than now.

THE CIRCUS.

THE afternoon the Circus Company will give an afternoon performance. There could be no more delightful entertainment for children, and so we say to grown-up folks, *sorbum sep.* By the way, the Circus people are astonishing the natives in more ways than one. Yesterday they drove a gigantic chariot through the streets with six horses and a band, and the unique turn-out excited wonderful interest among all the natives in the Fort. But it is a pity that band is so bad. How even the horses stand it, we don't know. Last night the Company gave another of their excellent performances before an appreciative audience.

THE TOWN HALL CONCERT.

DURING the last few months several concerts have been given in our Town Hall, which would compare favourably with those given in the large concert halls of London, at which "stars" of the first magnitude are paraded; and those who have been present on the occasions we refer to, would, we are sure, confirm this statement. We make bold to say, that there has been of late, and now is, a wealth of musical talent in Bombay, which, if it were heard in those halls, would without doubt be regarded by cultivated audiences with unbounded delight, and be stamped with the seal of highest excellence by all impartial critics. We speak what is our conviction, that a *contralto* now in our midst may fairly be ranked with Madame Sainton-Dolby, when this lady was in her prime, and that no abatement in the comparison, either in quality of voice, perfection of style, or pureness of intonation, could justly be made. Further we say, that this equality holds good in all the musical forms that can be essayed—whether declamatory or pathetic, the simple ballad or the florid *aria*, whether in so-called secular or sacred compositions. Madame Sainton's great fame was made in the latter class of musical inspiration, to which Mendelssohn contributed his emphatic testimony; and if we recall but one occasion when a sacred song—Gounod's "Nazareth"—was rendered in the Bombay Town Hall by the artiste we allude to, and the profound sensation it then evoked, we again say that the comparison may be made without any reserve or without exaggeration. This comparison would, too, with but little qualification, hold good in its application to two *soprano* who have been heard in the same Hall, one of whom only recently left for other lands, to our great loss; and we embrace in the same category a *tenor*, whose mellow tones and refined style may fairly be classed with our leading English tenors, save only Sims Reeves himself. The experience of Mr. Gray's concert on Thursday night has led us thus to appraise the merits of our principal amateur vocalists, and we can confidently appeal to all present on this occasion to confirm the judgment we have deliberately recorded. The unbounded enthusiasm evoked, after the delivery of "My Queen" and "Once again," was not the response of emotions stirred only by the mild gratification of well-sung melodies; it was the outcome of sensibilities deeply touched by a display of endowments of a very high order. So with Gounod's "Serenade," and the *encore* song of Offenbach's; the lady vocalist charmed the audience with notes of unusual sweetness, and with trained powers of modulation and expression that afforded exquisite pleasure. The *baritone*, an established favourite, was in fine form, and chose two songs which exhibited his rich voice to great advantage. "The Village Blacksmith" he has made his own, its varied character being treated with great skill and much taste. This song and the "Moss Trooper" were rapturously applauded, the latter securing an *encore*. The gentleman who sang "The Last Chord" and a "Bandit's Life" was very warmly appreciated, and his accession to our Concerts is a welcome addition to the roll of sololists.

Mr. Gray is to be congratulated upon the success of his concert; and though his audience was not so large as we could wish to see, it is some satisfaction to know that it would have been much larger had reasonable notice been given of the coming event.

MESSRS. THACKER AND COMPANY.

WE are glad to see that the establishment of Messrs. Thacker and Company is not likely to be closed, as there was some reason to fear. The old firm lost so largely by the recent disastrous fire, their stock being uninsured, that they have chosen to retire from the business rather than invest more capital in placing it on its former footing; but Mr. Randle, the manager, is endeavouring to form a company to effect this object, and we believe there is every prospect of his efforts being attended with success. A prospectus has been issued, naming Mr. F. Mathew as Chairman, Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, W. H. Wood, D. S. Kemp, and Chalk, directors, Mr. N. Randle, manager and secretary, the National Bank of India bankers, and Messrs. Chalk and Walker, solicitors; and tenders for shares are invited. There are to be 1,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 25 per share to be paid on application, Rs. 25 on allotment, and the remainder in calls of Rs. 25 each at intervals of three months. The business of the Company will be carried on under the same management that had charge of the business of the firm; and all who have had dealings with Messrs. Thacker and Company are aware how thoroughly efficient that management has been, and how easy it is to obtain from their establishment any one amongst the articles which they profess to supply.

THE FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE first Criminal Sessions of the High Court for this year commences to-day under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley. There are only eight cases committed for trial, implicating nine prisoners, of whom five are Hindoos and four Mahomedans, as follows: one case of murder; one of kidnapping children; one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; one of smuggling opium; one of rape; one of housebreaking by night; and two cases of theft. Five of these cases have been committed by the Hon'ble Doabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., and three by Mr. Nana Morojee. The following is a summary of the cases:—

1. Basharad Hossain Ali and another, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for smuggling opium.
2. Gooloo Gopal, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for rape.
3. Shaik Ahmed Mahomed Saee, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for housebreaking by night.
4. Ajabji Jamsetjee, committed by the Hon'ble Dosabhoy Framjee, for theft.
5. Gopinath Luxmon, *alias* Abdool Rahmon, committed by the Hon'ble Dosabhoy Framjee, for theft.
6. Jadhoo, mamil, committed by the Hon'ble Dosabhoy Framjee, for murder.
7. Meer Hoocosain Meer Cummoo, committed by the, Hon'ble Dosabhoy Framjee, for kidnapping two children.
8. Madhowsing Joosabhsing, committed by the Hon'ble Dosabhoy Framjee, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

HER MAJESTY'S Indian Troopship Euphrates, 4,178 tons, Captain W. H. Cuming, arrived in harbour yesterday. She left Portsmouth 30th Dec., Malta 10th, Port Said 16th, and Suez 17th January. The Euphrates brought 68 officers, 12 ladies, and 14 children; also 1,070 men, 109 women, 112 children, and 3 female servants. During the voyage there were one birth and three deaths of infants. The following is the list of officers and their families:—

6th Dragoon Guards.

Lieut-Col and Mrs John Fryer	2nd Lieut Lord Greenock 2nd Lieut William P Wilson
Major and Mrs James Goldie	Todd
Capt Hardin Burnley	Lieut and Adjt and Mrs
Capt Hugh C G Montgomery	Alfred Weston and 2 children
Capt Walter C Calvert	Quarter-Master and Mrs
Capt Charles G Hammond	John W Tomlinson and 3 children
Lieut Thomas C Porter	Vet Surg and Mrs Richard
Lieut Alexander Shrot	Poyser and 2 children
Lieut Robert P Sandeman	Riding Master and Mrs
Lieut Thos R F S Hollowes	Samuel Walter
Lieut Percy H H Massy	Lieut Henry T Butcher, 2nd
2nd Lieut Chas R S Douglas Hamilton	Brigade R A
2nd Lieut James S B Scott, 3rd Hussars	Lieut Arnold C Burmester, 2nd Brigade R A
Capt Walter G Lawrell, 4th Hussars	2nd Lieut Hy H Brunmond Wolff, 2-7th Foot
Sub-Lieut Francis H Harford, 10th Hussars	Lieut Thos N Bognell, 2-15th Foot
Lieut Arthur M Brookfield, 13th Hussars	Lieut Geo Staveley, 2-15th Foot
Lieut Ernest R H Torin, 13th Hussars	Lieut Hastings St L Wood, 2-15th Foot
Capt William N Hill, 14th Hussars	Lieut Charles F Grantham, 2-15th Foot
Sub-Lieut Arnold E Studd, 15th Hussars	Lieut Alfred L Ussher, 2-22nd Foot
Capt Thomas M Haslerigg, B Battery	Lieut Vesey M Stockley, 46th Foot
Lieut Hy W B T Haverfield, G Battery	2nd Lieut Henry C Denney, 48th Foot
Vet Surg Fred. Plomley, RHA	2nd Lieut Richard T Chute, 66th Foot
Major and Mrs W T Budgen and 2 children, M Battery	Capt Robert E C Jarvis, 67th Foot
Capt and Mrs Alfred E Garland, Brigade	2nd Lieut Claude Bathurst, 68th Foot
Lieut H Blunt, R A	Lieut Ernest M Willshire, 73rd Foot
Lieut Francis A Curteis, R A	
Lieut and Lieut John J Hewson, R A	
Vet Surg Joshua ANann, R A	

Royal Artillery.

Lieut-Col Thomas N Holberton	Lieut Frs. J W Eustace
Major Henry S Clarke	Riding Master George L Wilkinson
Major Wm W Murdoch	

Army Medical Department.

Surg Major Francis J Shortt	Surg Major and Mrs Chas E Smith
Surg Major Curtiss Martin	Surg Major and Mrs John Middleton and 2 children
Surg Major Geo D Andrew	Surg Major John Gray
Surg Major Alexander C McTavish	Surg and Mrs F W L Hodder and 2 children
Surg Major James F Beattie	

Royal Engineers.

Lieut Hy E Goodwyn	Lieut F W T Attree
Lieut Waldemar D Lindley	
Lieut Francis M Baker, 73rd Regt	2nd Lieutenant Albert D Enriques, 83rd Regiment
Major Thos Kelly Kenny, 1-2nd Regt	

THE JOWAKI EXPEDITION.

(Special Correspondent of Pioneer.)

CAMP SHEENDER, Jan. 24.

THE Jowaki deputation which, as I have already telegraphed, came into camp yesterday evening to sue for peace, was received in durbar at noon to-day. The deputation consisted of fifty-seven members, headed by Bahadur and Zid Begs; Mushki, their third leader, having pleaded indisposition as an excuse for his non-attendance. Carpets having been spread for them in an open space in the centre of the head quarters village, at the appointed hour they slowly filed up along the road from the picquet where they had passed the preceding night; and taking off their great sandals, sat down in the form of a horse-shoe in the places that had been allotted to them, awaiting the arrival of Sir Richard Pollock and General Keyes. The General and Commissioner having shortly after arrived and taken their seats at the upper end of the horse-shoe, the following terms, to which Government requires their submission, were then read out to them by Sir Richard Pollock:—

1st.—The unconditional surrender of Kishtoo and Hussun, the leaders of the party who, in August last, murdered three sepoys of the 3rd Sikh Infantry on the Khushialgurh road; and of Rambasere and Sheroo, the leaders of a raid which, a few weeks after, was made on a guard of Native Infantry at Shahkot.

2nd.—The delivery up to the Commissioner of all Government rifles now in possession of the tribe.

3rd.—Full reparation for all property destroyed or stolen by the tribe during their recent raids on British territory.

4th.—A fine of Rs. 10 000.

5th.—Fifty hostages to be given as a guarantee for their future behaviour.

This over, they were asked to withdraw for a while, and then come back and state how many days they wished given them to confer with the tribe, and consider the conditions submitted to them. The durbar having reassembled a few hours afterwards, in answer to a request from the Commissioner to state what they had to say, Bhabri, after a long pause, acting as spokesman for his clansmen, began by alluding to the reasons which had prevented them from coming in before. He said that the tribe had all along recognised that it would be useless trying to fight against the Government; but that having heard that we intended to demand terms from them which it would be impossible for them to submit to with honour, they had resolved on holding out to the last rather than come in and be forced to reject conditions which they felt it would be impossible to comply with. That now reduced to great straits, their villages burnt, their towers destroyed, the great bulk of their cattle lost from cold and exposure, their children dying by hundreds before their eyes, and themselves driven from corner to corner, until they had no place left in their own country to them to call their own, they had last been forced to come in and render their submission to Government. That the terms they had just heard read out to them appeared to them very severe—so severe that, in their present exhausted condition, he feared that they would find themselves unable to comply with them; but that, nevertheless, he would return to his people and see if any arrangements could be made to meet them. That after consulting the tribe, he and the elders now with him would return in four days and give their answer; and that should that answer be unfavourable, and the worst come of the worst, the only resource left to them would be to give up to us the only things we have not yet taken from them—their country. To say that this speech created a profound impression would scarcely be doing justice to the effect it produced on us. No one likes looking on a beaten man, however much he may have deserved the beating; and glancing round that sad assembly, the pinched cheeks and eager eyes that met our gaze went, I think, to fill our hearts. Misery and starvation were written on every face; and for my own part, Bhabri's last faltering words seemed to ring again within me, and sting me as I heard them! "I'd give a month's pay," muttered an officer standing by me, "to let those fellows off!"—and though I did not answer, I felt that all of us there would gladly do the same. Putting aside all questions of sentiment, however, and looking at the matter simply as Government will have to look at it, it may be worth while reviewing the terms in detail, and seeing the effect one following the other is likely to hit the Jowakis. The delivery up to the Commissioner of all Government rifles now in their possession may be dismissed with the remark that, however unpalatable to the Afridi mind, it will be eventually complied with—without invasion. The reparation demanded for the property destroyed or stolen during their recent raids on British territory, and the fifty hostages to be given as a guarantee for future behaviour, are points which will also be complied with without difficulty. This leaves us with only two clauses, Nos. 1 and 4, to deal with. We will take No. 4 first, the fine of Rs. 10,000. This amount was fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at the time the troops first entered the Jowaki country, and no doubtless arrived at after a careful estimate of their resources, and it certainly possesses the advantage of being a good round number. The only question, therefore, that remains is, whether we ought to take into consideration the losses the troops have inflicted on the tribe since they have been in occupation of their country. If you entered into law-suit against your neighbour for the restitution of any property of which he wrongfully deprived you, and, gaining your case, were to be ordered, in the meanwhile, to have spent in defending the suit should be deducted from the amount due to you, his argument, of course, would not for a moment hold water. With the Jowakis, however, the case is somewhat different. The question is not what they *should* pay, but what they can pay. I do not pretend myself to be any judge of their resources; but after having travelled pretty well all through their country, I feel convinced that the losses we have inflicted on them will go far to cripple them in every way, and taking for granted that Government does not want to drive the tribe to desperation, I think it a question for consideration whether the fine may not either be mitigated, or made payable in easy instalments.

The remaining clause, No. 1., the surrender of the leaders in the recent raids on British territory, I approach with great diffidence. The intention of Government in enforcing this clause is evident, and I can make little distance in the ground, Bhabri clearly understand that, in the case of an unprovoked murder being committed on a British subject, they will not be content in future with indirect reparation; but will demand the surrender of the actual murderers. Of the former justice and wisdom of this demand, I am apparent, that I feel half ashamed of myself for bringing forward what may be adduced on the other side of the question. I will do so, however, at the risk of being thought a special pleader, as I think it is worth while to take a bad argument, and say that I believe the only precedent we have for the step is the case that occurred in the Cabul Kheyl expedition against the Waziris in 1859. We there surrounded a whole village, and took all the men in it prisoners, and having demanded from them, on pain of extermination the surrender of the murderers of

thought it necessary to adopt an Oriental style in the East. This is precisely what English administrators ought to avoid both in speech and conduct. Our Hindoo fellow-subjects are not likely to be impressed, or, at any rate, to be favourably impressed, by a poor and spurious imitation of themselves. They respect the force, gravity, and simplicity of the English character. They feel only an amusement or bewilderment, or both, flavoured with a slight infusion of contempt, at the fantastic performances and ornamental flourishes in which Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Lytton indulge, and in which grave personages like Lord Salisbury are made reluctantly and awkwardly to figure. It is time that the mountebank period of English administration came to an end.

In England the new Imperial Order of the Crown of India is already bearing its natural, but at the same time very undesirable, fruits. Already voices, shrill or soft, as the case may be, are heard murmuring at certain inclusions, and still more at certain exclusions from it. The Countess A. cannot understand the admission of Viscountess B., and the wife of General C. is wholly unable to comprehend her own exclusion, seeing that Lady D. E., of all persons in the world, figures in the list. At a moment when the better education of women and the direction of their interests to worthy and elevating thoughts and pursuits occupy the best minds of their own and of many of the other sex, an invitation is given to foolish disputes about claims to distinction and to a frivolous love of decorations. Orders and decorations sometimes serve a useful end. They are a cheap acknowledgment of service. As an indication of approval and confidence, they give weight and authority to the position and statements of our representatives abroad. Seeing that they exist and must be used for some purpose, it is as well that they should be used for this purpose. They are a language which is understood by those to whom it is addressed. As a rule, an Order is respectable from its age and associations. A new Order is like a brand-new rule, it is an anachronism and a sham, and, unless it have a very special justification, it is an absurdity. The Imperial Order of the Crown of India is likely to be mischievous in addition to being absurd, though absurdity on the part of persons in power is in itself a mischief. It is a further development of the tawdry policy which thinks to rule India by ceremony and finery and sham; and it is a distinct step in the worse education of women in the upper ranks of society. It is a premium offered for the encouragement of the amiable qualities of frivolity, social jealousy, and the love of display.

MINISTER OR MAGICIAN?

(Pall Mall Gazette)

THE pretensions to supernatural power over men's consciences put forward by a certain section of Anglican clergy have shown no signs of abatement since the exposure of "The Priest in Absolution;" and it is still a serious question, and may become a pressing one, how those pretensions are to be dealt with. The paper contributed by the Dean of Westminster to the current number of the *Nineteenth Century* is devoted chiefly to exposing the hollowness of the sacerdotal claim itself; but it also throws some light on the practical side of the matter. No doubt the most radical cure would be to alter the ordination services in such a manner as to cut off the supposed apostolic succession. This might be done in two ways. The laying-on of hands might be altogether omitted, or the same end might be reached effectually by leaving the ordination of presbyters as it is, but substituting for the consecration of bishops a simple appointment by the Crown, say by letters patent. Both of these measures have been proposed before now, and, if either of them were taken, the extreme High Church party would probably secede in a body, and the loss would be more than made up by gradual accession from the ranks of the moderate Dissenters. At the same time, it must be admitted that the change would be violent in either case, and that any interference with the appointment of bishops might involve collateral difficulties. It is worth while to see if any simpler way can be found which seems likely to be effectual in practice; and such a way is pointed out by Dean Stanley.

The following words are used in the ordination of priests (not of bishops) in the Anglican ritual, and give, at first sight, the strongest apparent support to the theory of the priest's magical power—"Whose sins thou dost forgive, they are forgiven: and whose sins thou dost retain, they are retained." Unlearned sacerdotalists probably regard them as the chief symbol and support of the priest's authority. The use of this formula for this purpose is now proved to be "itself utterly destitute of primitive sanction, never adopted at all by one half of the Church, not more than 350 years old in the other half at the time of the Reformation;" and there is every reason to believe that it was retained by the English Reformers through pure ignorance of its comparatively modern character. As the Dean of Westminster puts the case with regard to these words—"If it is certain that for the first twelve centuries they were never used for the ordination of any Christian minister. It is certain that in the whole Eastern Church they are never used at all for this purpose. It was not till the thirteenth century—the age when the materialistic theories of the sacraments and the extravagant pretension of pontifical and sacerdotal power were at their height—that they were first introduced into the ordinals of the Latin Church."

They were so introduced, moreover, with a perverted meaning. Assuming the text on which they are founded to be a correct report of an authoritative declaration in fact delivered to the Apostles or some of them (the extent and probability of which assumption we are not concerned with), the natural impression of that declaration, as Dean Stanley shows, is not that which modern sacerdotalists finds there. The known usage of words at the time and place points quite another way. The terms we present by remitting and retaining, binding and loosing, conveyed to Jewish ears no notion of miraculous interference with the consequences of right and wrong action; they belonged to the interpretation of the law itself, declaration of what was right and wrong authority of a master in Israel was analogous to that of an English judge, and had nothing to do with magical powers. In the true and rational sense of the words, English judges—whether sacerdotalists approve of their decisions or not—bind and loose, remit and retain, every day. Another fact worth noting in the history of priestly claims is that in the early Church confession was made, not to a priest apart, but to the whole congregation in public—with whom, therefore, the absolving power, whatever it was, resided. A trace of this is still preserved in the Roman Missal itself.

This being so, nothing could be a more truly conservative measure, or more in the spirit of our own Reformers, than to do away with a form of words which was introduced by fraud or error, has been maintained through misapprehension of the facts, and gives occasion to scandal and malpractices. The Dean of Westminster's suggestion, which we think it best to reproduce literally, is as follows:—"There is no doubt that were the Liberal party and the Nonconformists in England determined to carry out their opposition to the sacerdotal element in the English Church, this sanction of its pretensions could be at once eradicated by omitting the words from the ordination service, and that the High Church party itself could not consistently oppose an alteration so entirely conformable with the 'catholic' principles which they have always professed."

One objection does indeed present itself. It may be thought that the Dean and his authorities prove too much. The words in question, being a modern addition, cannot be nor ever have been essential to ordination, and any sacerdotalist of moderate intelligence who, in the face of common sense and history, maintains the sacerdotal position at all, has only one line which he can consistently take. He must hold that as all the supernatural attributes of priesthood were duly conveyed to the ordained priest before these particular words were in use, so they will still be conveyed after that use is abrogated. Logically the omission should be a matter of indifference. The actual character of Anglican orders would not be touched in the view of the most extreme Ritualists. It would still be not impossible for ministers of the English Church to fancy themselves magicians or to represent themselves to their congregations as such. But human affairs are not governed by logic; and the change, simple and slight in itself, would be a conclusive manifesto of healthy English opinion against the sacerdotal doctrine. The moral effect would probably suffice for all purposes. The full blow to our pseudo-Ultramontanes would be heavy if not crushing, and it would be dealt at the smallest possible cost—a cost far less, for example, than that of the Public Worship Regulation Act. Dean Stanley justly compares the belief in priestly absolution to the belief in other occult powers and arts, such as witchcraft, alchemy, and astrology. The belief in all these has vanished before the advance of rational instruction, or lingers in obscure corners; and the belief in priestly sacerdotal magic will no doubt go the same way. The fact that a mischievous delusion is doomed to ultimate extinction is, however, no reason for regarding it with passive curiosity, still less for allowing it to be propagated by persons speaking as the ministers and with the authority of a national institution.

MR. STREETER,
18, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.,
JEWELLER.

18-Carat Gold EARRINGS ..... from £2 to £50
Set with Gems.
18-Carat Gold BRACELETS ... „ £7 „ £300
Set with Gems.
18-Carat Gold LOCKETS ..... „ £5 „ £100
Set with Diamonds.
18-Carat Gold COLLARETTES and NECKLACES..... from £10 „ £100
Set with Gems.

"THE TIMES" says, "Mr. Streeter marks upon his goods the quality of the gold, which is a true guarantee."

MR. STREETER,
SILVERSMITH.

PRIZE CUPS..... in Silver from £3 to £500
CHRISTENING SETS. do. „ £2 „ £100
WEDDING PRESENTS, do. „ £5 „ £500
TEA SETS, in silver, 4 pieces „ £30 „ £100

NOTE.—All new Silver Goods exported from England are subject to a "DRAWBACK" or Customs Allowance of 1s 6d per ounce. Buyers, ordering direct from Mr. Streeter, are in every case credited with the full amount so received.

The Jewellery Business now carried on at 18, NEW BOND STREET, W., is the third oldest established amongst the Court Jewellers of England. It was first established in Bevis Marks in the City of London during the XVIIth Century, was afterwards removed and carried on as a West End Jeweller's in Hanover Square, and from thence to 18, NEW BOND STREET, W.

AND

Warrants of Appointment were given during the reigns of GEORGE III., GEORGE IV., WILLIAM IV., and QUEEN VICTORIA, as Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Watchmakers.

"PRECIOUS STONES AND GEMS."
By EDWIN W. STREETER.
An Exhaustive and Practical Work for the Merchant, Connoisseur, or the Private Buyer.
Richly Illustrated. Demy 8vo, Cloth, 18s.; whole Calf, 27s.

PRESS CRITICISMS:

PALL MALL GAZETTE—"Of special significance to the purchasers of jewels."
SATURDAY REVIEW—"The valuable part of Mr. Streeter's book relates to the diamond-producing countries."
GRAPHIC—"Is a speciality among the crowd of books about precious stones."
ILLUS. LONDON NEWS—"Has been compiled with much diligent research."
BULLIONIST—"Is an authority of deserved weight.

"GOLD."
By the same author. The Second Edition (Fifth thousand) now ready
Paper Covers 2s.; Cloth 3s; Chapman & Hall, London;
And of Mr. STREETER, 18, New Bond Street, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.
A. RENAUD, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£110,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.—1877-78.
WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, Esq. | WM. MACNAGHTAN, Esq.
FREDERICK W. HEILGERS, Esq. | WM. PATESON, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq. | JAMES WHITTALL, Esq.
EMILE LEVITA, Esq. | LUDWIG WIESE, Esq.
Manager—JOHN HOWARD GWYTHER.
Sub-Manager—JAMES MACDONALD.
Secretary—WM. CHARLES MULLINS.
LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
SCOTLAND—The National Bank of Scotland.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BOMBAY. | PENANG. | HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA. | SINGAPORE. | MANILA.
AKYAB. | BATAVIA. | SHANGHAI.
RANGOON. | SOURABAYA. | HANKOW.
THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
INTERESTS.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 „ ..... 5 „ „
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
C. J. SHARP, Agent.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
NOTICE to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Services of India, Merchants, Clubs and the Public generally,—Messrs. W. M. and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents or to purchase demand Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without any commission.*
Remittances in full MUST accompany instructions.
Current and *Deposit Accounts* kept. Agency terms may be had on application. London Agents: GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., and RIDGWAY and SONS.

NOTICES.

SCHOOL HOME IN JERSEY, CHANNEL ISLES.
THE MISSES LE QUESNE offer the comforts of home with careful training and a thorough Education to the Daughters of Indian Officers of all branches of H. M. Service. The highest references, particulars of terms and of the salubrity of the Island supplied on application to
MISS LE QUESNE,
Balmoral Terrace, Jersey.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a NUMBER of HORSES broken to single and double harness, and also for saddle.
ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1877.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ASTHMA AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY IS
DATURA TATULA,
prepared in all forms for smoking and inhalation, by
SAVORY & MOORE.
143, New Bond Street, London, and Sold by them and all CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MRS. MARGARET CRAIG *NEE* GRANT
IN THE FIRM OF
P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
2, RAMPART ROW,
CEASED ON THE 27TH DECEMBER 1877.
All debts and outstandings due to and by the said firm will be recovered and paid by Mrs. SOPHIA TAPP *née* GRANT, who will continue, as heretofore, to carry on the said business (established by her late husband and father) on her own account.
Dated at Bombay this 18th day of January 1878.

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Sarsaparilla Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones, and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated, and to all those suffering from Indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints it is invaluable.
In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS. Strongly recommended, alterative, and tonic without purging. Sold by all Druggists. Caution—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. Wholesale Agents Messrs. HATHIRAM & Co. for Bengal and Calcutta. Messrs. BARRY & Co. Vepery, Madras.
Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
PELLATT & Co.,
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON,
Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have REMOVED to their
NEW SHOW ROOMS AND OFFICES,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, where may be seen samples of every description of
TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regimental Messes, Hotels, Confectioners, Ships' Cabins, &c.; also
CHANDELIERS, for Gas, Kerosine or Candles.
CHINA and STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.
CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Gauges, Vials, &c.
ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOCKS, LAMPS, and all MESS and HOTEL requisites.
*** All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or London reference and addressed to the Offices,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.
PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.

HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
For immediately producing Seidlitz Water without the slightest trouble.
It differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, in quite *tasteless*, and may be taken by *persons of all ages as a cooling beverage, mild aperient, or brisk purgative*, according to dose. In all cases of *Sickness, Headache*, &c., it is found to be invaluable, as also for *Bilious attacks*; and by its general purifying and cooling effect upon the Blood, may be considered as a great preventive of the majority of the ailments of life. For these reasons it is an indispensable necessary to every family, traveller, or emigrant.
Manufactured only by
HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

Edition of 1878.—Just issued large 8vo, pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.
THE
HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN,
By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.
Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by
WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,
Physician to the London Hymœopathic Hospital.
TABLE OF CONTENTS:—
General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.
A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. or £5 5s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.
JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists,
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, and 7, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

TO LET.

TO LET, a Commodious UPPER-STORIED HOUSE in Military Square, Fort.
A Stable in Military Square Lane, Fort.
Apply
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
Managing Trustee,
To the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1873.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE,
CHAMPAGNE Perinet & fils.....Qts. per doz. Rs. 43
CHAMPAGNE Perinet & fils.....Pts. 2 doz. Rs. 45
CLARET Cissac Medoc Qts. per doz. Rs. 15
SHERRY, J. and C. White's, white seal...Qts. per doz. Rs. 26
GINGER ALE, Cantrell & Cochrane's ... per doz. Rs. 4
STIRLING, BALD & Co.
2, Dean Lane.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

	Per Doz. Qtr.	2 Doz. Pts.
LOUIS ROEDERER'S Champagne	Rs. 56	Rs. 58 8
HAMILTON & GRIEVE'S Champagne.....	50	51 0
ASHBURNER'S Champagne..	38	40 0
SPARKLING SAUMUR Carte Blanche	28	30 0
SPARKLING SAUMUR Carte d'Or.....	32	34 0

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

BORDEAUX.

St. Estéphe	Rs. 11	per dos. Qts.
Margaux.....	„ 15	do.
Médoc Pauillac.....	„ 22	do.
Chateau Le Roc	„ 24½	do.
Cantemerle	„ 31	do.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Grave	Rs. 15	per dos. Qts.
Do. No. 1.....	„ 19	do.
Do. Superior	„ 21½	do.

HOCKS.

Laubenheim.....	Rs. 16	per dos. Qts.
Gelsenheim.....	„ 19	do.
Scharlachberg	„ 28	do.
Liebfraumilch	„ 32	do.
Rauenthal	„ 37½	do.
Gusenheim Rothenberg	„ 40	do.
Rudesheimberg	„ 41	do.
Marcobrunner	„ 44	do.
Hockheim Dorn Dechaney	„ 45	do.
Steinberg.....	„ 48	do.

BRANDIES.

Cognac	Rs. 21	per doz. Qts.
Do. Vieux	„ 28	do.
Do. Fine Champagne	„ 35½	do.

VERMOUTH.

Premier qualite	Rs. 14½	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„ 8	do. Pts.

CHAMPAGNE.

H. Piper & Co.....	Rs. 45	per doz. Qts.
LaForestier	„ 41½	do.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX—

Chateau de Fraude.....	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts
Les Canons	„ 18	„
Chateau Leoville.....	„ 24	„
Chateau Lafite	„ 38	„

HOCKS:—FROM G. M. FABSIMANN SOHN, MAYENCE,

Laubenheimer.....	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Do.	„	2 doz. Pts.
Geisenheimer.....	„ 18	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	„	„
Do.	„ 36	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Steinwein	„ 22	per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	„ 24	„
Rudesheimer	„ 26	„
Marcobrunner	„ 26	„
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36	„

BEER:—
Norweigan Beer in 3 doz. cases at..... Rs. 6,
Just Landed—Steamer Sheldon.
Kreuznacher Export Beer in champagne bottles (3 dozen cases) .....Rs. 6-8 per doz.
Do. do. ordinary Quart bottles (4 dozen cases) ..... „ 6 „

BRANDY:—

Boulestin & Co.'s * Star Cognac.....	„ 22	„
P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s Cognac * Star	„ 22	„
Do. do. ** Stars.....	„ 26	„
Do. do. *** Stars	„ 29	„
Fromy and Roge's well known *** Stars	„ 30	„

CHAMPAGNE:—

Eugène Clicquots Reims	Rs. 40	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„ 45	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Aubert Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery ..	„ 35	„
Carte Blanche, ditto	„ 40	„
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, Epernay	„ 30	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	„ 32	per case of 2 doz. Pts.

ASPARAGUS:—
Best German .....Rs. 25 per dos. large Tins,
Special terms for Regimental Messes, Clubs, &c. Outstation Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

CAUTION.
J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.
It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: MATHEW CLARK & SONS, 72, Great Tower Street London.
MARTELL & Co

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.—IN LIQUIDATION.
TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 15th Feb. 1878 for the PURCHASE of seven Cardwell's COTTON PRESSES and a large STOCK of MISCELLANEOUS STORES connected with the said Presses. These can be seen at the Company's Godown Building in Small Colaba.
SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH.
Liquidator.
Bombay, Jan. 21, 1878.

ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS!
LARGEST STOCK in ENGLAND. Lathes, Drills Planing Shaping, Slotting, Screwing, Punching, and Shearing Machines; Engines, Steam Hammers, &c., every description which for design and finish are unsurpassed; lowest prices.
SCOTT BROTHERS, HALIFAX, ENGLAND.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN HINDOSTAN, OR,
REMINISCENCES OF A TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.
By JOHN BLEES.
TO BE HAD AT THE BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
Price Rs. 4.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES. By ALFRED H. BROWN.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,
AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.
Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Scorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS

IT having come to the knowledge of the Makers of B. B. H. CROWN IRON that certain persons have clearly endeavoured to deceive the Trade by offering inferior iron bearing brands which are colourable imitations of and intended to represent the B. B. H. Crown brand, NOTICE is hereby given that PROCEEDINGS WILL BE TAKEN AGAINST any person or persons found to be OFFERING such IRONS FOR SALE.

JAMSEIJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.
SHOW ROOM
OF
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS,
framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILTED FRAMES.
STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THE WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH GOODS.
VIA SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, INDIA, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS
ESTABLISHED 1843.
D. NICHOLSON & CO.
Invite attention to their Illustrated 220-page Catalogue, sent (with patterns) post free.
Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.
Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany orders and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.
Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 3 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London into any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.
Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.
D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, AND
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.
Price Lists can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
MRS. LAKE
HAS the pleasure to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a large and choice Selection of
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY
FROM THE BEST PARIS AND LONDON HOUSES.
All the latest "Novelties" in Dress Material, &c., in all the New Colours.
Galatea Costume Foulards.
Double faced Satin.
Snow Flake.
Clair de Lune Blonde.
New Plush.
Organdies, in new Colours.
New Coloured Serges.
Rich Satins in new Colours.
Lustrine.
The new Floral Galon for Trimmings.
Damasee Ribbons, in all the new Colours.
Moss Silk.
Damasee Gauze.
Chinelle Ganze.
New Rainbow Blonde.
New Persian Cord.
Tarlatans, in new Colours.
Rich Silks, in new Colours.
Rich Velvets, in new Colours.
New Cashmeres.
New Coloured Irish Linen.
New Crepe Lisle Ruffings.
New Lace Mittens.
BALL DRESSES, in all the "New" Materials.
New Bonnets, in all the "New" Colours.
New Hats, in all the "New" Colours.
Richelieu, and "Anne of Austria" Collars.
Cavalier Collars, "Swan Bill Corsets."
Children's Hats and Dresses, in the latest styles.
Infants' Cloaks and Hoods.
Fancy Neck Ties and Fancy Fans.
New "Flowers," "Feathers," and "Laces."
UPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES, Black, White, and Colored.
UPERIOR KID GLOVES (White) for GENTLEMEN.
Patterns and Prices sent on application, "Post Free."
"WEDDING and MOURNING" Orders specially attended to.
"LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP."
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
December, 12th 1877.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
may be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
A
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.
PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.
ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.
Consign-ments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.
Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
It has no equal.
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
for any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the World.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.
Registered under Act X. of 1876.
CAPITAL—Rs. 7,84,000 FULLY PAID UP.
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE.
HEAD OFFICE: 4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.
WORKS:—GHOOSERY, NEAR CALCUTTA.
DEBENTURE LOAN.
IN pursuance of the authority vested in the Directors by a Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 10th November 1877, and confirmed at another Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 27th November 1877, TENDERS are invited for a LOAN in sterling of the equivalent of Rs. 1,50,000, making with the sum already subscribed in England the equivalent of Rs. 2,50,000. The Bonds will be for £50 each, bearing Interest from 1st February 1878 at £8 per centum, per annum, payable (after the first instalment, which will be paid on the 30th April 1878) half yearly on 31st October and 30th April in each year, redeemable in five years, secured by a first charge upon the Land, Buildings, Machinery, Block, Stock, and Outstandings of the Company; the principal and interest will be payable in London in sterling or in Calcutta at the Exchange of the day, at the option of the Bondholders.
Applications in the annexed form accompanied by a deposit of £10 per cent. will be received by the Delhi and London Bank at Calcutta, or at any of their Branches, where subscription lists are open. Should default be made in payment of any instalment at the due date, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.
If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted the balance of the deposit will be appropriated towards payment of the amount due on allotment.
Scrip certificates to bearer will be issued against Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts; and Bonds to bearer when ready will be exchanged for fully paid up scrip.
As the Loan and Interest will be payable in sterling, the subscriptions must be calculated at the Exchange of the day and paid as follows:—
£10 per cent. on Application
£15 „ „ „ Allotment
and the Balance on the 1st of March 1878. Deposits on application will be received at 1s. 9d. per Rupee.
The money raised by this Loan will be applied partly in the purchase of additional Machinery and otherwise in the improvement of the Block of the Company and partly in the formation of a reserve for working capital.
Forms of application can be obtained of the Delhi and London Bank, Calcutta, and Branches, and of the Company at their Office, 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta. Copies of the